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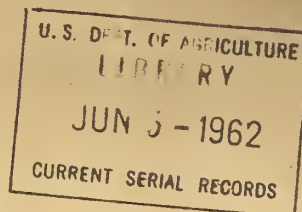
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MULTIPLE USE HIGHLIGHTS

1961

Pacific Northwest Region



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service



REGIONAL OFFICE DIVISIONS AND FORESTS

R-6

Regional Forester	J. Herbert Stone	Box 4137, Portland 8, Oregon
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Division	Chief
Engineering	Ward W. Gano
Fire Control	Kenneth O. Wilson
Fiscal Control	Reed H. Jensen
Information & Education	Jack H. Wood
Lands	Russell P. McRorey
Operation	James C. Iler
Personnel Management	Dan E. Bulfer
Range & Wildlife Management	Avon Denham
Recreation	Philip L. Heaton
State & Private Forestry	Thomas H. Burgess
Timber Management	Walter H. Lund
Watershed Management	Kermit W. Linstedt

Forest	Supervisor	City
Deschutes	Ashley A. Poust	Bend, Oregon
Fremont	Carl W. Simpson	Lakeview, Oregon
Gifford Pinchot	Ross W. Williams	Vancouver, Washington
Malheur	John A. Fallman	John Day, Oregon
Mt. Baker	Harold C. Chriswell	Bellingham, Washington
Mt. Hood	Paul E. Neff	Portland, Oregon
Ochoco	Cleon L. Clark	Prineville, Oregon
Okanogan	Walfred J. Moisio	Okanogan, Washington
Olympic	Lloyd G. Gillmor	Olympia, Washington
Rogue River	Carroll E. Brown	Medford, Oregon
Siskiyou	John R. Philbrick	Grants Pass, Oregon
Siuslaw	Spencer T. Moore	Corvallis, Oregon
Snoqualmie	Laurence O. Barrett	Seattle, Washington
Umatilla	Wright T. Mallery	Pendleton, Oregon
Umpqua	Vondis E. Miller	Roseburg, Oregon
Wallowa-Whitman	John L. Rogers	Baker, Oregon
Wenatchee	John K. Blair	Wenatchee, Washington
Willamette	David R. Gibney	Eugene, Oregon
Winema	Alexander E. Smith	Klamath Falls, Oregon

Cover:
Mt. Hood with Bull Run in the foreground.
Mt. Hood National Forest.

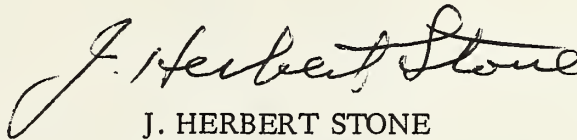
MULTIPLE USE HIGHLIGHTS

Pacific Northwest Region

The year 1961 was busy and eventful. Public use of forest resources reached new highs during the last twelve months. Establishment of the Winema National Forest from lands formerly part of the Klamath Indian Reservation was one of the several highlights.

The National Forests of Region Six now total 20 in number and embrace about 24 million acres.

Multiple Use Highlights for 1961 illustrates principal developments and management practices of the U. S. Forest Service during the year in its long term aims to serve the people of the Pacific Northwest and the nation as a whole. The actions depicted are the result of coordinated planning. They represent multiple use management in action.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Herbert Stone". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "J." and last name "Stone" clearly legible.

J. HERBERT STONE
Regional Forester



This seal has been adopted as a symbol of multiple use. It is based on an ancient symbol for wood. Six elements make up the symbolic "Multiple Use Tree", the central theme of the design. The five ovals stand for the five major resources of the National Forests — **WATER, WOOD, FORAGE, RECREATION, and WILD-LIFE** — and the products and services flowing from these resources. The trunk of the tree stands for the Nation and its people who benefit from the use of these resources. The unbroken line links each resource with the other, and all five with the using public. Line continuity symbolizes Multiple Use Management as practiced on all National Forests.

RECREATION AND LAND USES



Establishment of the 913,000 acre Winema National Forest from portions of the former Klamath Indian lands (419,000 acres) was a highlight of 1961. Lands from the Deschutes, Fremont, and Rogue River National Forests also were added to the new forest to make a more logical management unit. For the same reason, a portion of the Klamath Indian Lands was transferred to the Fremont Forest.



Outdoor recreation use continues to increase significantly. Nearly 11.3 million visits were made to the region's National Forests in 1961, an increase of 18% over 1960. The most popular uses were general enjoyment and sightseeing, camping and picnicking which together accounted for more than one-half the total visits. Comprehensive recreation resource management plans are now being developed on each National Forest from data collected during the National Forest Recreation Survey. Both long-range and short-range plans are being made.



The 86,700 acre Mt. Jefferson (Oregon) and 801,000 acre North Cascade (Washington) Primitive Areas were examined during the year as part of a study to determine their suitability for possible reclassification as Wilderness or Wild Areas. Final decision will not be made until public hearings are held.

Mt. Jefferson and Russell Lake.





Visits to National Forest ski slopes exceeded 1,000,000 visits for the first time. Greater use increases the need for new and improved facilities.

New ski lifts are in operation at Bachelor Butte (Deschutes) and Multitorpor (Mt. Hood). Contracts have been let for replacement of the famous old Magic Mile Chairlift at Timberline, also on the Mt. Hood. It is planned for operation in the 1962-63 season.

Prospectus for the proposed Mt. Ashland Ski Area near Ashland, Oregon, has been prepared and distributed to interested applicants.



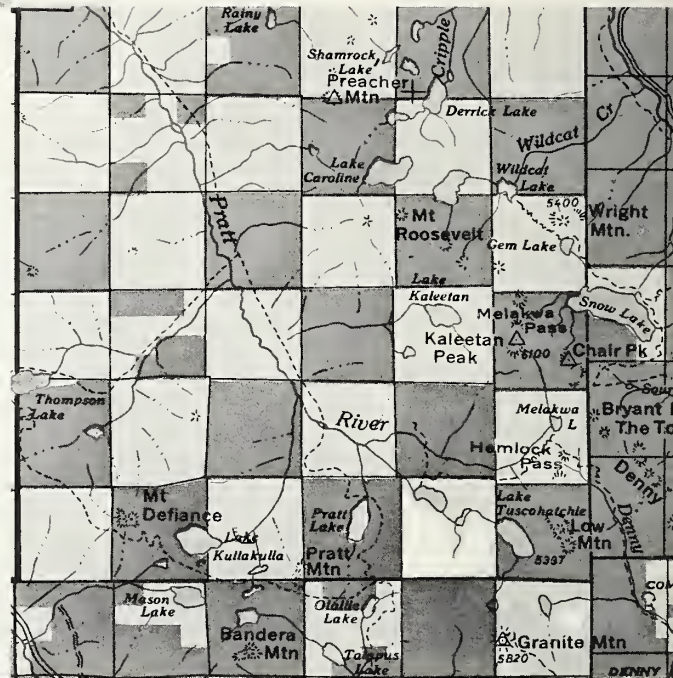
Bachelor Butte.





Public access to several thousand acres of National Forest land and timber was obtained through acquisition of more than 175 right-of-way agreements across unimproved lands and for use of existing roads. Two condemnation actions were filed during the year.

The "checkerboard" ownership pattern shown here presents many problems to both the Forest Service (shaded areas) and the private owner (light areas). During fiscal year 1961 about 6000 acres of private and public lands were exchanged to block up ownerships, thus permitting more efficient land management for all concerned.



Nearly three-fourths of the National Forest area of the region, or 17 million acres, have now been examined to determine surface rights. This year more than 400 claims were examined, and 35 mineral hearings involving 325 claims were held.

TIMBER



*Virgin Timber on Winema
National Forest*



*Reproduction on logging unit
eight years after planting*

Regional timber sale activities increased slightly although the market was "soft". During the year 3.8 billion board feet valued at \$74 million was harvested, while 4.0 billion board feet with a value of \$73 million was sold.

As a result of National Forest reinventories during the period 1958 through 1961, the annual allowable cut in Region 6 was increased from 3.6 billion board feet to 3.9 billion board feet. Each year during this period a volume equal to or greater than the region's annual allowable cut was advertised and sold. A volume greater than the annual allowable cut was sold on some working circles. This is permissible where necessary to balance cutting over a five-year period. Those working circles not presently selling their allowable cut are moving rapidly toward this goal. As of January 1, 1962 the region had 7.8 billion board feet of timber under contract.

Prices for lumber and allied products have declined during the last three years. This resulted in lower timber appraisals by the Forest Service and lower bids by the industry when purchasing National Forest timber. Averages for the region are shown in the following table.

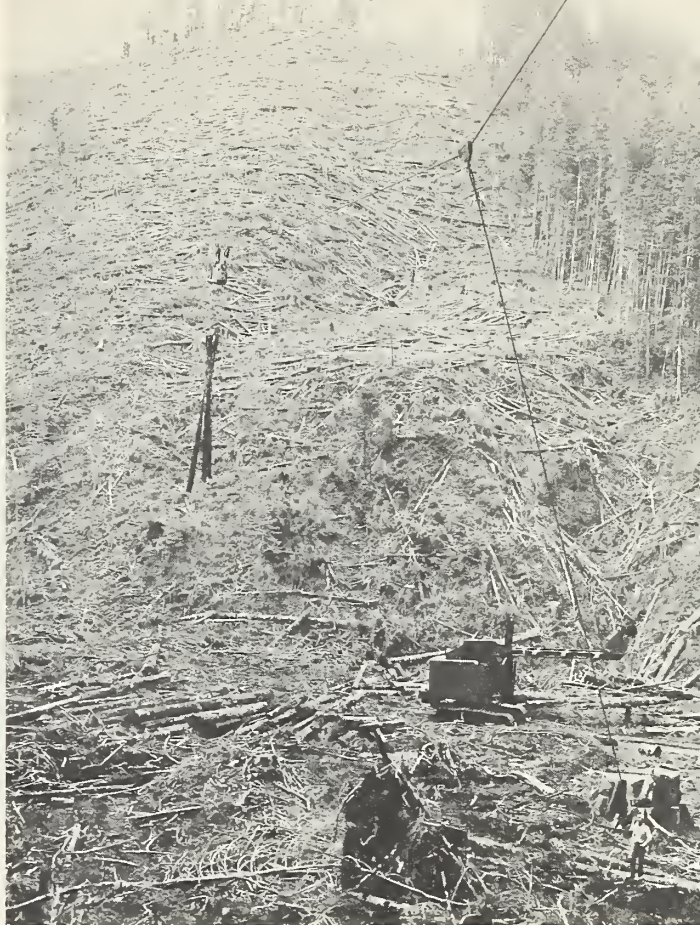
	1959	1960	1961
Average Appraised Price per thousand board feet	\$19.00	\$18.11	\$14.20
Average Bid Price per thousand board feet	25.28	22.14	18.60



This stand of young ponderosa pine is being thinned and later the crop trees will be pruned (below). The best and most promising trees have been left to grow. Released from competition for soil moisture, nutrients and sunshine, they will respond with rapidly accelerated growth. Better merchantable timber will be produced in fewer years. In fiscal year 1961, 23,500 acres were thinned and 12,800 acres were pruned.



New logging systems used on the National Forests include the Skagit and Wyssen overhead cable systems. The Skagit system is shown here in use at the Cascade Head Experimental Forest on the Siuslaw National Forest. Note the abundance of felled timber in the upper picture and the lack of soil disturbance at the completion of logging in lower picture.





Reforestation projects of 1960 bore fruit in 1961. The seed from which these seedlings grew was sown by helicopter on the Anthony Creek Burn, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in the fall of 1960 after a forest fire had scorched 19,000 acres. In 1961, a total of 20,520 acres were seeded and 47,570 acres were planted to young trees.



A pest new to America, the European pine shoot moth, so far is confined to ornamental pine plantings. In cooperative projects with the States of Oregon and Washington, a total of 88,430 properties in Spokane, Portland and Salem were surveyed. Only 450 infested trees were located. However, four commercial nurseries in Oregon were found to be infested and 6000 trees were destroyed to control the insect. Cooperative studies were made in Seattle to determine effectiveness of methyl bromide in a portable fumigation chamber (left).

Tests were conducted to adapt aerial application of the antibiotic fungicide, Phytoactin, for control of blister rust on both western white and sugar pine. A total of 810 acres of plantation and pole size timber was sprayed.

SOIL AND WATER



National Forest watersheds in Oregon and Washington provide approximately 45% of the water needed for domestic, industrial, and irrigation use. It is essential to restore damaged watersheds immediately. In the photo above (left) torrential rain following a forest fire, caused considerable soil loss and other damage.



Contour trenches (right) permit use of tree planting machine and help hold moisture. Aerial grass seeding provides protective cover for bare unstable soil.

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY



One half the total commercial forest land in Region 6 is in non-federal ownership. The Forest Service assists in making these lands fully productive through Federal-State Co-operative Programs. Programs provide both funds and professional assistance. Oregon and Washington now have 20 farm foresters advising small woodland owners. The farm foresters also provided services under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

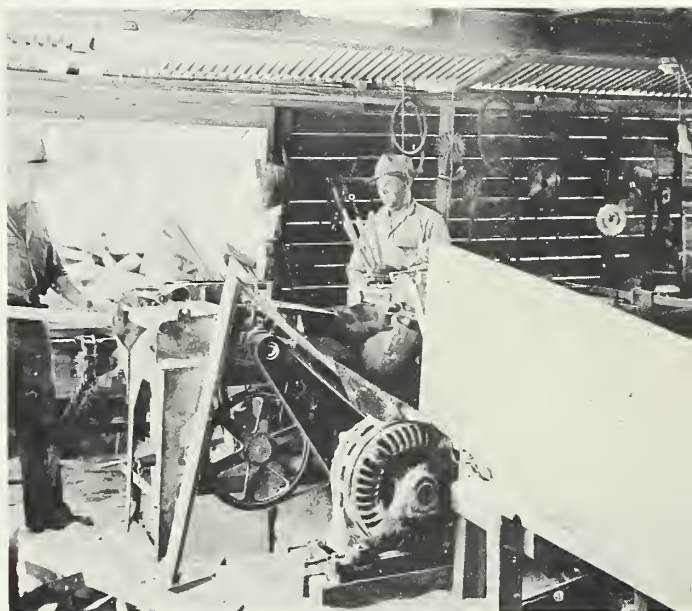
State nurseries in cooperative programs grew 26,849,000 trees, using 20,193,000 for planting on State and Private lands and 4,863,000 on National Forest lands. Nonfederal lands were restocked by planting 55,349 acres, and by seeding 62,245 acres.



The General Forestry Assistance Program includes special assistance to those who grow, harvest, and market minor forest products. Examples of minor forest products are seed cones — so vital to reforestation programs — Christmas trees, decorative greenery, split cedar products, and many others.



The Rural Area Development Program is aimed at improving the economy of rural areas. Advice is given on better utilization of wood waste. This plant manufactures shingle bands, survey stakes, and other small items from planer ends and slabs.



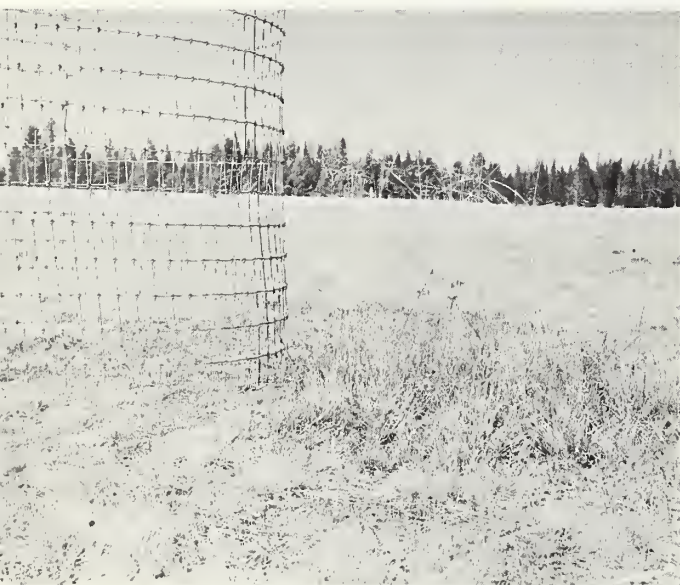
State and Private land fire prevention and suppression activities are financed in part through cooperative State-federal fire control agreements under the Clarke-McNary Act. Last year each state's federal share was more than \$575,000.



RANGE AND WILDLIFE



During 1961, 6 1/2 million acres of Region 6 rangeland were grazed by 132,000 sheep and 94,000 cattle. The National Forest ranges supplemented the operation of more than 1300 ranchers.



Analysis of rangelands used by domestic stock, and management planning work is now more than half completed in Region 6. Wire cages are used to check plant production and degree of utilization, both key factors in analysis and management planning.

Properly located range water developments aid in better livestock distribution and provide water for wildlife. But the water also has multiple uses. Wherever possible, water for campers and hunter use is provided for in stock water developments. The water is also available for fire suppression. In 1961, 200 new water developments were constructed, and 1000 older ones maintained.



Structural range improvements include 200 miles of new fence construction and maintenance of 2700 miles of existing fence. Range improvement work is done cooperatively by the Forest Service and the livestock permittees who contribute both time and money to the job.



It often becomes necessary to remove noxious plants (left) to restore the land to useful grasses.



Following removal of noxious plants, re-seeding to range grasses (left) will increase the carrying capacity of the range many-fold. During 1961, 8500 acres were treated.

The Oregon State Game Commission and the Forest Service conducted a cooperative project to re-establish fisher on National Forest land. With the help of the British Columbia Game Department, 24 animals were obtained. Half were released in the Mountain Lakes Wild Area, Winema National Forest, and the rest in the Minam River drainage, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.



FIRE CONTROL



Lightning caused more fires (2110) on National Forest lands in 1961 than in any year since records were initiated in 1908. However, area burned was held to about the five-year average. The low burned acreage is attributed to strengthened initial aerial attack with retardants, greater use of helicopters, stepped up fire training and preparedness programs, and better communications through use of teletype at Regional Office and each forest.

Number of fires	1961	1960	5-year Average
Lightning	2110	1138	956
Man-caused	777	787	548
Total	2887	1925	1504
Acres burned	25,460	77,640	22,440



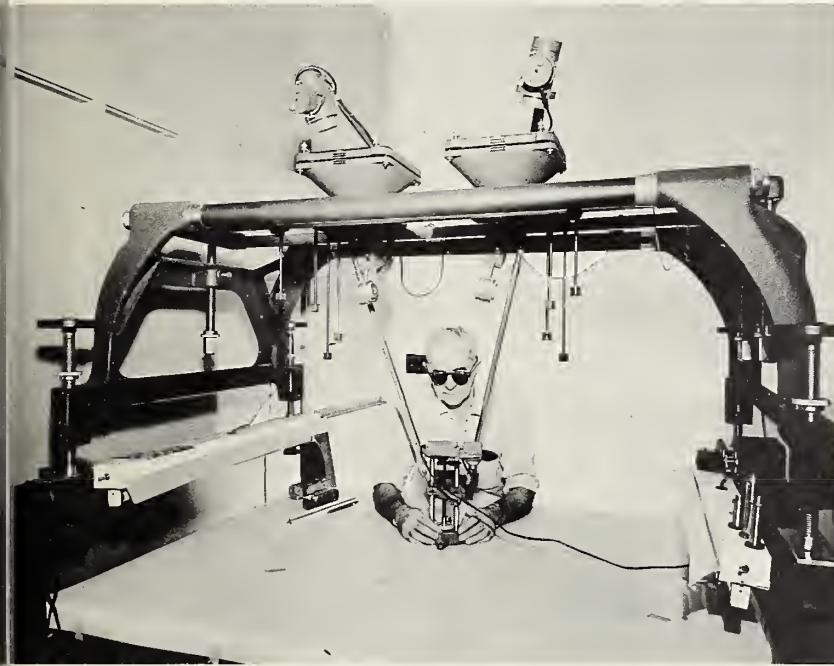
Use of all types of aircraft in fire control activities increased 23% over 1960. Helicopter use almost doubled. More than 8400 hours were flown, and more than 1,108,400 gallons of fire retardant were dropped on fires from Region 6 bases. This includes drops for cooperating agencies and adjacent regions.

Record use of smokejumpers was made in 1961. Home-based and "borrowed" jumpers were used on 313 fires. Their 825 jumps were prime factors in keeping burned acreage low.

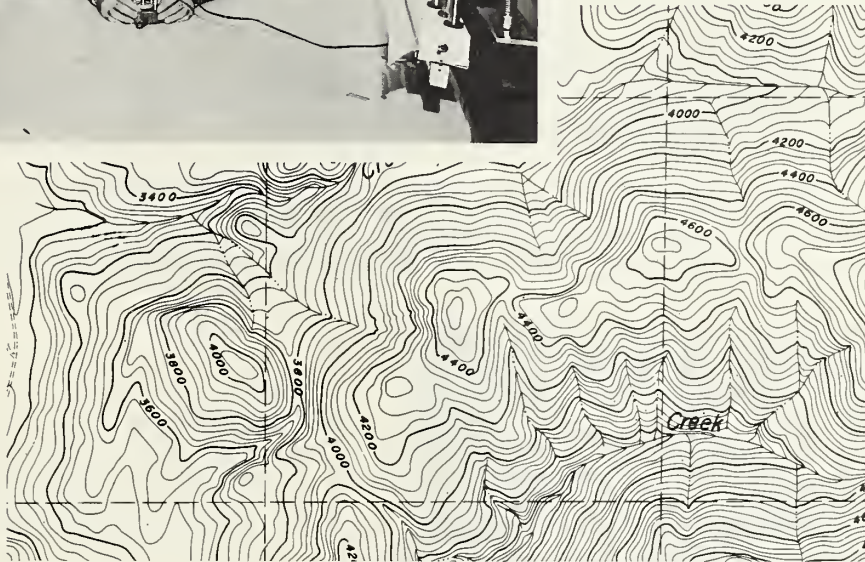


Powerful and erratic winds generally accompany thunderstorms. Fire fighters are trained to recognize these and other weather phenomena which may affect the behavior of fires.

IMPROVEMENTS

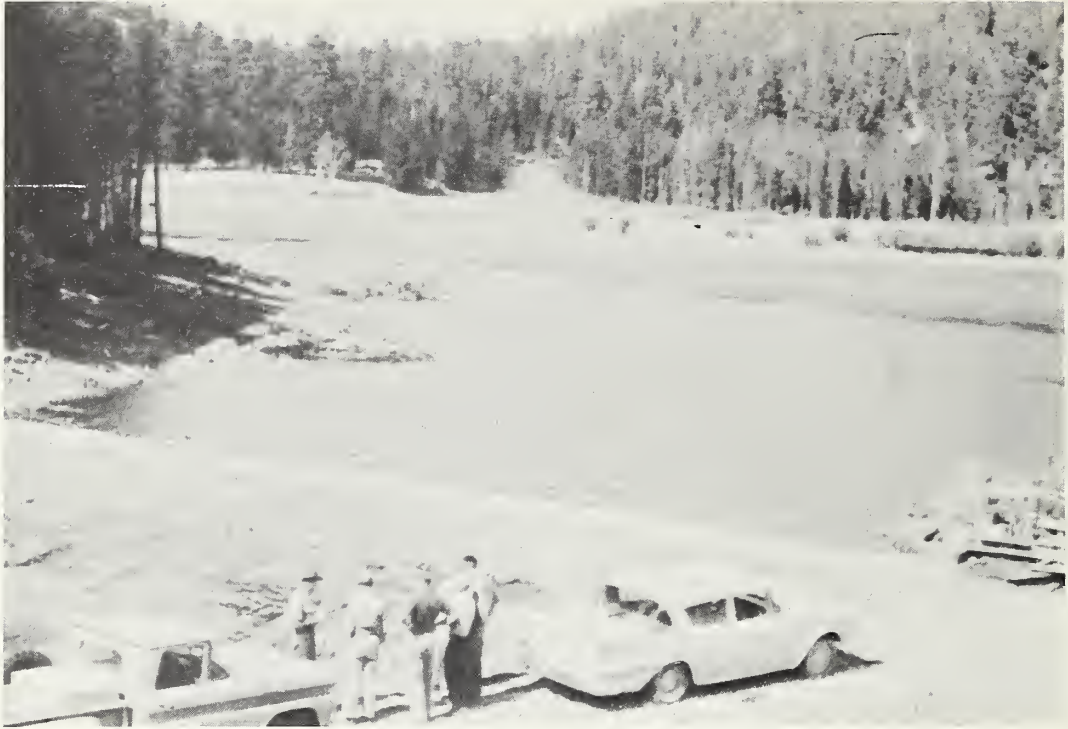


Aerial photographs are the base from which accurate maps (center) are obtained. Aerial photos and maps are used in all phases of resource protection and management, particularly in initial planning stages. During 1961, 2,100,000 acres on two forests were flown for new photo coverage.



During fiscal year 1961 nearly 1,800 miles of all-purpose roads were constructed or reconstructed by timber purchasers, Bureau of Public Roads, and the Forest Service. During the same period 82 permanent road bridges and nearly 85 miles of trails were constructed or rebuilt.





Cottonwood Meadows dam (above) on the Fremont National Forest was completed by the Oregon State Game Commission under cooperative agreement. The 25-acre fishing lake will be a welcome addition to the recreation facilities in the Lakeview area. A similar project, the Bull Prairie reservoir, was completed on the Umatilla National Forest.



A helicopter made 82 trips to transport more than 33,000 pounds of material for this 20-foot lookout tower on a mountain top. The job, done in a few hours, would have taken days with a packstring. Contracts amounting to more than \$125,000 were let for various kinds of aerial work during the year — including tree and grass seeding, photography, spraying and other transportation.





In addition to the new Forest Product Research laboratory (above) constructed for the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Corvallis, more than 100 contracts were awarded this year covering construction of 41 residences, 10 ranger station offices, 11 lookouts, and other improvements totalling more than \$2,722,000.

The largest single building job ever contracted by the region was for 11 administrative buildings at Chemult Ranger Station headquarters on the new Winema Forest. Meanwhile, the office is temporarily located in a one-room building once used as the rural school house.



SPECIAL EVENTS



For the second year Todd Lake and the Three Sisters Wilderness Area on the Deschutes National Forest were the scene of the All-States Girl Scout Encampment. Participating were 112 Senior Scouts, representing 40 States, and three girl Rangers from Canada. The Scouts backpacked into the Three Sisters Wilderness Area for five days and six nights without adult leaders. Their wilderness experience included a climb up Bachelor Butte led by expert mountaineers. A motion picture of the 1960 encampment entitled WILDERNESS ENCAMPMENT, was premiered.

RESEARCH



Forest Service research is the responsibility of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. The Station issues a separate report. It may be secured by writing to:

Director,
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range
Experiment Station
P. O. Box 4059
Portland 8, Oregon

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES-FISCAL YEAR 1961

REGION 6

NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMS

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	
		<u>Operating</u>	<u>Investments</u>
National Forest Protection and Management & L. U. Projects		\$14,371,812	\$ 2,553,445
Fighting Forest Fires		6,941,659	129,859
Insect & Disease Control		450,419	20,884
Road & Trail System — Construction & Maintenance		4,195,702	8,103,656
Flood Prevention & Watershed Management		41,677	63
Cooperative Deposits (Including timber deposits for stand improvement)			
Operating 7,313		8,254	
Investment 3,602,166	\$ 3,609,479		4,126,062
National Forest & L. U. Area Receipts			
National Forest Fund	57,879,265		
Ore. & Calif. Lands (National Forest)	3,322,339		
Ore. & Calif. Lands (Watershed)	118,907		
Warm Springs Indian Lands	110,456		
Bureau Reclamation Lands	579		
L. U. Areas	12,930		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	189,090		
Totals	\$65,243,045	\$26,009,523 *	\$14,933,969
Less Cooperative Deposits Investment Receipts	3,602,166		
Total Operating Receipts and Expenditures	\$61,640,879	\$40,943,492	

*

a. Operating Expenditures	\$26,009,523
b. Estimated annual deprec. on roads, trails & other improvements in place on June 30, 1960	7,226,627
Total	\$33,236,150

Amt. by which Receipts exceed operating expend. plus estimated depreciation. \$28,404,729

Note: Expenditures are reported on an obligation incurred basis.

Payments made to States pursuant to 16 USC 500.
(25% of resource receipts):

Oregon	—	\$10,284,467
Washington	—	\$ 4,309,990
California	—	\$ 69,243
		<u>\$14,663,700</u>



U.S.F.S. R-6 1962

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NATIONAL FORESTS
OF THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
1962

0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
Scale in Miles

LEGEND

- STATE LINES
- COUNTY LINES
- NATIONAL FORESTS

